

SIGNS AND WONDERS

Seismic Action to Herald Second Coming.

EDITOR ADVERTISER: Inasmuch as there is at present considerable volcanic activity in different parts of the earth, and many reasons are given as the cause of these phenomena, it has occurred to the writer that the Bible reasons have been largely unnoticed and inasmuch as the word of the Lord has much to say upon this, we beg leave through the liberality of the columns of your paper to present a few of these for the consideration of all who may read them.

What we shall say upon this subject will not conflict with the idea as held by some that "Coal and oil frequently ignite and burn beneath the surface of the earth. Thus rocks are heated, limestone is burned, and iron ore melted. The action of the water upon the lime adds fuel to the intense heat. As the fire and water come in contact with ledges of rock and ore, there are loud explosions, and volcanic eruptions follow. These often fall of giving sufficient vent to the heated elements, and the earth itself is convulsed, the ground opens and villages and cities are swallowed up."

This view appears to our mind as reasonable and consistent as any we have seen presented and for this reason we quote it here.

When the Savior died upon the cross "the earth did quake and the rocks were rent," and when he arose from the dead "there was a great earthquake." When he shall come again to earth he "will shake the heavens, and the earth and the sea, and the dry land."

"But the Lord will be the hope of his people." See Isa. 13:13, Joel 3:16, Hag. 2:6.

In the Savior's prophecy of his coming again and of "the end of the world" he mentions "earthquakes in divers places" as one of the signs. Matt. 24:7, Mark 13:8, Luke 21:11.

The alarming frequency and destructiveness of these in later years has caused some to look up their record and history, and estimate the ratio in which they have increased through the advancing centuries. The result is well summed up in the Christian Statesman when it says: "The continued occurrence and great severity of earthquakes has distinguished the period in which we are now living above all others since the records of such phenomena began to be generally preserved."

In the "time of the end," just before the coming of Christ, God declares that he "will show wonders in the heavens and signs in the earth, blood and fire and vapor of smoke." "Great earthquakes shall there be in divers places, and famines and pestilences, fearful sights and great signs shall there be from heaven." Isaiah refers to these exhibitions of God's power in calling the attention of nations to stand in awe of him, and that they may tremble at his presence. "Oh, that thou wouldst rend the heavens that thou wouldst come down, that the mountains might flow down at thy presence, as when the melting fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boil, to make thy name known to thine adversaries, that the nations may tremble at thy presence." Isa. 65:1, 2. "Let all the earth fear the Lord. Let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of him," "which doeth great things past finding out, yea, and wonders without number;" "great things doeth he which cannot be comprehended." "Lo, these are parts of his ways; but how little a portion is heard of him." J. H. BEHRENS.

CHOLERA SPREADING.

Alarming Reports Coming in From the Philippine Capital.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: Despite the rigid precautions adopted by the authorities and heroic work of civil and military directors, cholera in the provinces is spreading in an alarming manner. Yesterday 242 deaths from the disease were reported, and there are undoubtedly many other deaths that did not come to the knowledge of the authorities.

The province of Laguna de Bay is suffering heavily. The burial of victims has been abandoned and the corpses are now cremated. The ports of Laguna de Bay have again established a quarantine against homeward-bound soldiers, and the detention camp at Manila has also been re-established. The troops and constabulary report increases in the number of cholera cases. Ninety American soldiers have died of cholera since the disease first broke out. The total number of cases and deaths are as follows: Manila, 1530 cases and 1236 deaths; provinces, 7369 cases and 5440 deaths.

Honolulu in Manila.

"The Manila Volcano is temporarily suspended and Wm. Marshall, its editor, is writing for the Daily American, Ziegler, publisher. He will resume the Volcano when he finds some one to print it. Frank Cody, formerly a printer here, is city salesman for Sprungli & Co., cigar manufacturers and commission merchants. Mr. Mannon is still in business in Manila and is reported to have made a great deal of money. At present he is in the hospital, very sick. Mrs. J. F. Kennedy has joined her husband, who is advertising manager for the Daily Bulletin. Mr. Kennedy is just out of the hospital.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN VENEZUELA

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Sunday, June 15.—The revolution in Venezuela is gaining ground and the Government of President Castro is losing daily and is obliged to conform to its wishes, in spite of the terror which reigns in the capital, Caracas, that its wishes are not always victorious.

A revolutionary movement broke out during the night of May 23 in Ciudad Bolivar, capital of the State of Bolivar. A colonel named Farrera headed the revolt in the barracks, and after five days of fighting in the streets constrained the President of the State of Bolivar, General H. Barria, to evacuate the town and fall back on Puerto Tablas.

The revolutionary General, Rivera, one of General Matos' best lieutenants, whom President Castro represented as fleeing with four men, appeared last week before La Vela, on the Gulf of Coro, with 100 men, and after a struggle of five hours, took that port.

In the eastern part of the republic, where the government has 4000 of its best troops, the situation is unchanged. The revolutionists dominated without, however, even occupied Barcelona, Capurano and Cumana.

General Matos, whose march on Caracas has been delayed by rains, is at present in the vicinity of those districts and hundreds of hands are awaiting his passage to incorporate themselves with his army.

The situation is less favorable for President Castro than it was a month ago, and every day becomes more unfavorable to him.

It is positively affirmed that President Castro intends to offer resistance in the capital if he is beaten in the decisive battle which will probably be fought in the environs of Valencia.

President Castro has signed a decree providing for the temporary opening of the port of Urama, on the frontier of Colombia, for the outlet of Colombian merchandise which has been stored for upwards of nine months in Cucuta.

These goods belong to German firms and consist, for the greater part, of skins, estimated to number 50,000, and of coffee, said to aggregate 35,000 sacks.

Venezuela charges a heavy toll on the transit and it is therefore a clear profit for the government.

GUNBOAT SHELLS TOWN.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, June 20.—All day today a Venezuelan warship was bombarded, without result, Maestun, a suburb of La Guayra, where 700 revolutionists are entrenched.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, June 21.—The United States gunboat, Topeka, anchored at La Guayra today. CARACAS, Venezuela, June 21.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived at La Guayra today.

RUMORS ABOUT THE MOHICAN

All sorts of wild rumors were floating about the water front and naval station yesterday in regard to the United States training ship Mohican. The Mohican is now eleven days overdue and her prolonged delay is causing considerable anxiety among friends of the officers and cadets in Honolulu. She sailed from Yokohama May 18 and, barring accidents, should have reached here June 20th, or at least June 23d. Her non-arrival can be accounted for in no way, and all theories so far advanced have proven nothing. Yesterday it was quite generally reported on the waterfront that the Mohican had been seen either near Oahu or one of the other islands of the group. According to this report she was lying at anchor and her crew was engaged in overhauling her, preparatory to coming into port. The report was alleged to have been brought by one of the island steamers, but investigation failed to disclose any one who would take the responsibility for the story. Another report was to the effect that the training ship has been seen off Koko Head, but Diamond Head Charlie is positive that this could not have been the case, or he would have known of it. Admiral Merry takes but little stock in the story and none of the navy officials believe that the rumors flying about yesterday are true.

The Mohican's sailing orders called for her arrival in Honolulu on June 23d, and nothing has been heard of her yet. She is scheduled to leave her port of Puget Sound July 5, and has but a few days in which to make her itinerary. While it is possible that the Mohican may have met with head winds, this does not explain her long delay, for in that case Captain Cowden would have fired up his engines and steamed into port in order to get into Honolulu on time. The Mohican has aboard about 300 naval cadets, the most of them from the Middle Western States.

Had Heart Disease.

Keanu, the Hawaiian woman, whose body was found on the beach at Waikiki opposite Pualelani, probably came to her death by heart disease, and the coroner's jury which sat on the case at noon yesterday, returned a verdict in accordance with the testimony. The verdict was as follows:

"That the said Keanu (w) came to her death at Waikiki, in the district of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1902, from fatty degeneration of the heart."

"Chas. Chillingworth, Coroner; Wm. Savidge, Isaac Cockett, F. W. Weed, E. P. Sullivan, R. B. Kidd, W. W. Carlyle."

Colonel Lynch Remanded.

LONDON, June 1.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, member-elect of Parliament for Galway, and formerly of the Boer army, who is in custody on the charge of high treason, was today again remanded until June 24th, witnesses in the case not having arrived in London.

Heat in the East.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Temperatures at 1 a. m.: New York, 55; Boston, 60; Philadelphia, 60; Washington, 62; Chicago, 58; Minneapolis, 52; Cincinnati, 56; St. Louis, 64.

LONG DEBATE ON PHILIPPINE BILL

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Some positive business preceded the resumption today of the debate on the Philippine civil government bill.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to any payments made by Governor General Wood to F. H. Thurber and any other persons or corporations, together with the dates and amounts of such payments, for advocating reciprocity with Cuba.

The consideration of the Philippine civil government bill then was resumed and Mr. D'Armond of Missouri made a general speech in opposition to the policy of retaining the islands. He repudiated utterly the charge that the opposition to the present Philippine policy in criticizing some of the acts of army officers in the Philippines was slandering and assailing the army.

Recalling Mr. Kuhn's statement last week that in giving up a slice of Northwestern Territory upon the occasion of the Oregon boundary dispute we had made a mistake which should not be repeated now, Mr. D'Armond agreed that the surrender of the territory north of Washington on the Pacific had been a mistake, but he pointed out that the territory was contiguous to our border, and was capable of furnishing homes for our own people and eventually coming into the Union as a State, while the Philippines, already densely populated by an alien people, could never be incorporated into the Union. The Democratic party, he declared, was not opposed to expansion founded upon American principles. Expansion was one thing, colonial empire was another. The Democratic party was anxious to see the country expand, as expansion was understood by the fathers. Expansion upon the American continent, north or south, he said, was the Democratic idea of expansion, not holding by subjugation ten million people, 7000 miles beyond our border.

In conclusion Mr. D'Armond told of his presence in Havana May 20th, when the American flag was lowered and the flag of the Republic of Cuba hoisted. To him as an American citizen, he said, the sight was inspiring—"far more inspiring," he said, "than if the American flag had remained up in Cuba, and the faith of the American people been violated."

Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania, who succeeded the present Secretary of the Navy as a member of the Insular Committee, followed Mr. D'Armond. He summed up the situation in these words:

"The bill proposed by the minority means a complete renunciation by the United States of the duties and responsibilities which in the providence of God have been cast upon us. It means a cowardly retreat. It means that we shall be degraded and disgraced in the eyes of all the world. It means something that the American people will never tolerate. On the other hand, the bill which we present and propose to pass maintains the honor and dignity of the American people, enables us to carry out our treaty obligations, to maintain peace and good order in the Philippines and to be more instrumental and effective in maintaining peace throughout the world. At the same time it enables the Filipinos to participate as fully as possible in the blessings of our republican form of government; it gives to them more independence of action, more of self-government and more of liberty than they have ever enjoyed or ever expected to achieve. It is all that they demand and when we have passed it, then, in the language of the prophet Isaiah, 'let them give glory unto the Lord and declare his praise in the islands.'"

CASTAHANA'S FINE IS ALSO REMITTED

The first pardon issued by President Roosevelt in the Territory of Hawaii, the commutation of sentence in the case of Manuel R. Castahana, was received by United States Attorney Breckons yesterday and by Marshal Hendry served upon the jailer. Roosevelt signs it as "T. Roosevelt."

The following is a copy of the pardon, which includes also a remission of the \$500 fine imposed by Judge Estee:

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America."

"To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

"Whereas, Manuel R. Castahana was convicted in the United States Court for the District of Hawaii, of illicit distilling, and on April 25th, 1902, was sentenced to imprisonment for seven months in the Oahu Jail, and to pay fines aggregating six hundred dollars and costs, and

"Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that the said Manuel R. Castahana is a fit object of executive clemency;

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby commute the sentence of the said Manuel R. Castahana to imprisonment for thirty days and remit unto the said Manuel R. Castahana the said fines and costs."

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the Department of Justice to be affixed."

"Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth."

"T. ROOSEVELT, By the President: HENRY M. HOYT, Acting Attorney General."

Went to Convention.

Among those departing yesterday on the crowded island boats for Hawaii and Maui were about 130 who will attend the annual meeting of the Christian churches of Hawaii, which will open its session this morning in Lahaina. The majority left in the Kinohiwa at noon and the remainder went last evening in the Claudine. There were 108 members of Sunday schools, six delegates of the Christian Endeavor Society, twelve delegates from the Sunday schools, and fifteen ministers.

HOME RULERS CIRCULAR

Proposes Big Campaign Against Governor Dole.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Home Rulers have opened their campaign for the election in November by a general attack upon Governor Dole and President Roosevelt. Yesterday thousands of circulars were sent out by Emmelhut, Kalaniana'ole and Kanaha, as a committee on organization, calling upon the Home Rulers to rally to a new standard.

The circular is sent to not only Home Rulers, but all opponents of Governor Dole, whom it is hoped to enlist in the cause of the Home Rulers. In substance the circular is as follows:

The endorsement of Governor Dole by the President of the United States closes the first chapter of the controversy that has been going on since the first Legislature of the Territory began. This conflict of public interests and freedom is something that comes in the history of all governments.

The second chapter of this manifestation is what immediately followed after the President's endorsement of Mr. Dole, and which took place on April 18. The Governor was summoned before the Committee of the House on Territories at Washington, and on that occasion he said: "There are certain things in the Organic Act which would make the people of Hawaii happy if changed."

He also said that he had no other changes to offer, in answer to the questions asked by the committee, but, said he, "The franchise should be restricted so as to make the restriction extend beyond the Asiatics."

This is where he let the cat out of the bag and placed himself in a position, in the estimation of the Hawaiian people, which would leave no doubt in their minds as to his opinion.

These subjects placed before us are clear and comprehensive. On one side the oligarchy with its limited supporters, backed by the rich of the Territory and supporting the Governor in his administration against the wishes of the people in their desire to frame their own destiny; on the other, the great majority of the voters who are ready and anxious to forge ahead and to secure the rights and privileges of good citizenship which have come to us through the changes which have obtained during the past two years.

There is only one road to success when it is a question of the majority after the stand which has been taken by President Roosevelt. We must fill every seat in the Senate in the coming November election and we must obtain no less than two-thirds in the lower house.

Those who are to be elected must stand firmly and without fear on the principles which we hope will be incorporated in such laws as will bring to the Territory of Hawaii the true understanding of American government.

Therefore, since we are on the side of the majority in the matter of the first Legislature of this Territory, every member of this executive committee for some time past has known that concerted action against Dole's dictates in this Territory must lead to the one idea of placing this party where immediate support can be had from every precinct in every district.

Things relating to municipal and county government should be pushed ahead from now on until the day of election.

The opinion of Home Rulers throughout the islands—an opinion which we hope those of other parties will share—is the establishment of county and municipal government in every island of the group.

The committee of organization will give notice when precinct meetings are to be held, and it is hoped that all those who oppose Dole will join in the common issue. Let us put aside all personal animosity while we are taking up the common cause, and let us establish a government that is truly for the people, of the people and by the people.

Watch out for the advertisements of meetings in your precinct and come and register yourselves on the side of representative government.

J. KALANIANA'OLE, J. EMMELHUT, D. KANUHA, Committee of Organization.

DELEGATE WILCOX.

He Tells the Public What Congress Will Do Next Time.

Delegate Wilcox, who returned on the Zealandia, held a reception at his Punchbowl home yesterday for some of his friends. Wilcox was much improved by the sea voyage, but seems glad to be at home again. He affects to be pleased with his work in Washington. He thinks it certain that the bill providing for a Senatorial investigating commission will pass, and that Burton of Kansas, Foster of Washington and Blackburn of Kentucky are likely to compose it. The first two are Republicans.

Wilcox believes that the Kohala ditch bill will become a law at the next session, but has no hope for the measure at this one. Unless the next Legislature takes care of the Tramways, the delegate says that Congress will pass the bill introduced by him at their next session. He believes also that the fire claims bill will become a law unless Congressman Cannon of Illinois sets his foot down on it. Wilcox expects to return to Washington in November and hopes to be re-elected.

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"The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear." That is precisely the manner in which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained its reputation as a cure for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Every bottle that has ever been put out by the manufacturers has been fully up to the high standard of excellence claimed for it. People have found that it can always be depended upon for the relief and cure of these ailments and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Thin Blood

Thin blood always makes trouble. Your circulation is very poor, you have cold hands and feet. Your nerves are weak, you are despondent and discouraged. Your stomach is bad, you have indigestion and sick headache. Your muscles are weak and you can hardly drag about the house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania, sends her photograph and says: "My blood was so thin and my circulation was so poor that my fingers were cold and blue all the time. I lost all energy and was almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon restored vitality to my whole system. It purified my blood and made it rich and healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine in the world for the blood."

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We have just received our new style Cold Wave Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators with beautiful white enameled provision chambers.

You can see at a glance whether this refrigerator is clean or not.

The cost of these new Cold Wave Goods is not ten per cent over the regular zinc lined Gurney.

We have them in all sizes and they are sold on very easy terms.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp. "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building. (Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co. May 12, 1902. 2883

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